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TWO CENTS.

## SPAIN WILL PROTEST

The Premier to Object to Senatorial Adjectives.

ALL THE COUNTRY AROUSED

Press and Authorities Counsel Pru-

dence.

IN THE FOREIGN CAPITALS

LONDON, March 2.-The Pall Mall Gazette today has a dispatch from Madrid, which says: "Although Spain recognizes the absolute independence of the American Senators, without admitting the possibility of intervention, the premier intends to point out to the American government the injustice of some of the language of the Senators. He also proposes to point out the ridiculousness of the pretensions of the Cuban rebels, whose savage acts, it is claimed, merit the cendemnation of civilized nations.

"For them to be considered on an equal footing with the Spanish troops, and to grant such men belligerent rights is con-



Prime Minister.

sidered in some quarters to be simply a pre text for a quarrel with Spain. The government, in any case, is preparing for all eventualities. The patriotism of the nation has been completely aroused, but the authorities and press counsel prudence. At the same time there is a determination to vindicate the nation's honor."

Asked to Grant Cuba Freedom. MADRID, Spain, March 2.-Dispatches received here from Havana say that the newspapers of that city are unanimous in condemning the action of the United States Secate. It is added that the liberals declare Weyler advises the inhabitants to be pru-

ent of the republic of Ecuador has asked the queen regent of Spain to grant the independence of Cuba. Advices received by the Imparcial say that

the Cuban insurgents of New York are preparing to issue a loan of \$100,000,000, of which a portion will be offered, according to these advices, to American Senators and Representatives, "on condition that they obtain recognition of the rebels." The Imparcial and the El Liberal continue

today their vehement protests against the action of the United States Senate. The journal first named says:
"The Americans wish to attack us because they believe us to be weak. That is coward-

Deal Between France and Spain.

BERLIN, March 2.-A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from New York says that great distrust has been created there by the report that secret negotiations are in progress between France and Spain which, it is stated, refer to the diplomatic attitude of France against the intervention of the United States in Cuba. The dispatch adds: "The contingency has been reckoned on in New York of Spain securing support of France by the cession of islands such as the Canaries or at the ex-pense of Morocco. Many French holders of Spanish and Spanish-Cuba bonds are urging the French government to protect

Hostile Paris Views.

PARIS, March 2.-Considerable attention is attracted to the Cuban situation, which, for the present, has the lead in political editorial comment, and as a subject of discussion in the clubs and other places where military men and politicians gather daily. The Figaro, commenting on the action of the United States, says that while the Senators' vote resulting from the violent attitude of Gen. Weyler can hardly be ex-cused, the recall of Marshal Martinez de Campos was a double error, externally and internally, inasmuch as the coming election (in Cuba) may bring surprises.

The Journal blames the United States Senate for "palliating the outrages of the insurgents and condemning the repressive measures of Gen. Weyler," adding: "Europe measures of Gen. Weyler," adding: "Europe one day will have to unite against this method of applying the Monroe doctrine. The Libre Parole expresses the opinion "The intervention of the United States at every turn is as ridiculous as it is aggravating. Spain, which compelled Bismarch to recede, will not retreat before Sherman the brother of the slayer of the Colorado Ind ans."

The Horsa Rechristened.

N'W YORK, March 2.-The steamer Horsa, which was seized by the federal authorities in Philadelphia for attempting to carry arms and ammunition to the Cuban revolutionists, arrived in this port today under the British flag and rechristened the "River Clyde." Capt. Cook of the "Tyrian" was in command. The steamer was bought by Mr. McIntyre, in conjunction with Capt. Cook, and the intention is to place her on a fruit route to Jamaica or Cuba

Chicago Cubans to Act. CHICAGO, March 2.-It is expected that some action will be taken by the Cubans in Chicago to show their appreciation of

the recent action of the United States Senate in taking an official interest in the war for liberty in Cuba. Col. M. F. Dominquez, vice president of the Cuban junta, will arrive in Chicago to day. He will make his headquarters at the Palmer House. Senor Dominquez fought during the ten years' war in Cuba. It is expected that he may take some steps in connection with the establishing of a re-

Capt. Woodward, formerly of the Cuban ermy, arrived from St. Paul, Minn., last night. Over one hundred applications were made there during the past week for service with the Cuban army.

cruiting office in Chicago for Cuban adher-

## EARTHQUAKE IN KANSAS.

A Shock Felt at Caldwell That Caused No Damage.

CALDWELL, Kan., March 2.-A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 7:15 o'clock last night. It passed from the southeast to the northwest and lasted about four seconds. No damage was done.

Gov. Greenhalge's Condition. Mr. K. M. Landis of Chicago is in the city to confer with the Attorney General in re-gard to the proceedings against the so-called beef trust. He is special assistant attorney for the United States in those cases. BOSTON, March 2.-Gov. Greenhalge passed a comfortable night under opiates. The doctors are hopeful.

THE SPANISH

Senor Dupuy de Lome Talks at Some Length to a Star Reporter.

He Says the Press Has Misrepresented the Condition of Affairs

in Cuba

According to the Spanish minister he has received no further news from his home government than has already been published in the American papers. He told a Star reporter this morning that he had received no word direct from Madrid with reference either to the action of the Senate last week or to the disorders in Barcelona yesterday. "My position, as you can readily understand," continued Senor Dupuy de Lome, "is a very delicate one just now, and it is not within my province to discuss the matter at all. Even if I knew a great deal more about things than has already been printed it would be a distinct violation of diplomatic customs to say a word to the press. But I do not. If the Spanish government should take any action with reference to the stand that Congress has taken it would in all probability be communi-cated to this government through the me-dium of Mr. Hannis J. Taylor, the American minister at Madrid. Furthermore, he is on the spot and is able to speak knowingly of the situation in Spain, while I, over here, am in but little better position to form a just estimate than are you your-

Influence of The Star.

"For the last twenty-four hours I have been overrun with representatives of all the prominent newspapers, who seem to be under the impression that in some way I nave been made the repository of a tremendous amount of sensational news, while in reality that is anything but the case. Moreover, the press of the United States has throughout the whole affair taken a radically unjust position on the Cuban question. The Star is about the worst of all. You are within my house as a gentleman and I treat you as such, but I speak only as a man and not as minister from Spain. As such when your card was pre-sented to me it would have been my duty to tell the butler that I must decline to see you, for The Star has taken a thoroughly biased and prejudiced stand and has done the Spanish cause a great deal of harm. This was made possible by the tremendous influence The Star wields at the national

Effect on the Cuban Rebellion.

"The rebellion in Cuba never would have been a serious matter at all had it not been for the interference of the United States. It never would have passed the limits of a mere riot had it not been for the money, supplies, arms and men that were sent from this country. Men have gone from this country with the assurance that the United States would ex-tend belligerent rights to the Cubans and would in all probability send a fleet to Cu-ban waters to support the insurgents. At no time have the authorities in this counthat "bandits cannot be belligerents." Gen. try given the situation in Cuba a fair in-Weyler advises the inhabitants to be prutually are. It has been said that all Cu-bans are actively interested in the rebellion, but the truth of the matter is that there are seven Cuban generals and several hundred Cuban officers fighting in the Spanish army in Cuba. In fact, I am sure there are more Cuban officers in the Span-ish army than there are white leaders among the insurgents.

Similar Incidents in This Country, "All this I am telling you from what I know personally and not in my official capacity. As to the troubles in Barcelena I am net in a position to speak, for I knew nothing about it now beyond what I have read in the papers. The peo ple of Spain are on occasion an excitable people, but the Americans should remember that on several occasions Spanish conhave been attacked in this country. This was done during the riots at Pittsburg, once in Philadelphia and in New Orleans, where the building was looted, far worse than anything done at Barcelona. Attacking consulates has never been regarded as an international crime, for it is usually the work of an irresponsible mob crazed by the excitement of the occasion. Yet you will notice that far better police was ever done during a similar incident in this country. Whenever a Spanish con-sulate has been attacked in the United States prompt reparation was made not by way of an indemnity, but simply to make up to the consul personally for the furniture and windows that were broken. I am confident that Spain will without delay take similar action with reference to the Ear-celona incident."

### EXPERT COUNTERS.

Those Authorized Will Be Taken From the List Discharged a Year Ago It is expected that Secretary Carlisle will appoint twenty-five money counters in a day or two. Provision for their appointment is contained in the urgent deficiency bill, which has just become a law by executive approval. The appropriation was for twenty-five expert counters at \$720 per annum each. They are greatly needed in the treasurer's office to assist in the work of counting and examining old and wornout national bank notes sent in for re

demption. 'Sixty-four women engaged on this work were discharged last March because of a decision of the controller of the treasury that there was no legal authority for their employment. They had been paid out of the appropriation for the purchase of silver

inder the Sherman act. This large reduction in the force has seriously crippled the growing work of the office, and advantage will be taken at once of the authority for the appointment of twenty-five additional counters. Secretary Carlisle has decided to make he appointments out of the list of sixtyfour discharged counters. The statute calls for "experts," and the Secretary feels con-strained to give the old employes the

#### stated positively that the Secretary will not go outside of that list in a single in-Personal Mention.

stance.

preference. Even restricting the appoint-

ments to that list, he will have great dif-ficulty in making the selections. It is

Ex-Senator Power of Montana is at Page's. Col, and Mrs. Wm. Jay and the Misses Jay of New York are at the Arlington. Joseph H. Manley of Maine, secretary of

the republican national committee, is at the Mrs. J. L. Davis, wife of Admiral Davis, Ebbitt from New York. W. F. Wakeman, secretary of the Pro ective Tariff League of New York, is at the Ensign Louis R. de Steigner of the navy is

the Ebbitt.
Major J. H. Patterson of the third infantry is at the Ebbitt. Robert G. Burke, chief clerk of the Riggs House, will be in charge of the office of the Hotel Champlain, at Lake Champlain, N.

Y., the coming season. John A. Gee, general passenger agent of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, is at the Metropolitan. Mr. Eckels, controller of the currency, has returned from a visit to New England Secretary Carlisle resumed his duties at he Treasury Department this morning, after a short visit to Elizabeth, Tenn.

Lieut. Charles Byrne, sixth infantry, has reported at the War Department for duty.

Mr. K. M. Landis of Chicago is in the city

MINISTER THE CASE OF SPAIN

Comments on the Barcelona Incident in Official Circles.

of the Occurrence.

The excitement in Spain over the action of the United States Senate, leading up to the insult to the United States consulate at to pass in the last Cuban war and one year in this before moving. We have shown a Barcelona, fails to find a corresponding reflex in Washington, at least in official circles, and almost everywhere the feeling minister has been instructed to protest is general that the affair is not one which against the action and speeches of the must necessarily lead to hostilities. It appears that Secretary Olney was officially advised of the outbreak at Barcelona early yesterday evening in the following cablegram from United States Minister Hannis

Barcelona consulate, breaking windows, and has offered complete reporation. He and has offered complete reparation. He and that slaughter house to be maintained

Senor de Lome's Assurance.

From the terms of the minister's message it would seem that either himself or United States Consul Bowen at Barcelona had previously cabled a brief statement of the attack upon the consulate, but if so, the message could not be obtained here for publication. However that may be, it is certain that the Spanish minister here, Senor de Lome, was early informed of the trouble at home and lost no time yesterday in communicating to Secretary Olney the facts, with an assurance that his government could be relied upon to do everything that the proprieties required to atone for the insult offered to our consulate. Of course, President Cleveland was at once advised of the state of affairs in Spain, and later in the evening Secretary Olivey communicated the facts to a few members of the cabinet at his own house, where

they had gathered for dinner.
What is regarded as the best indication What is regarded as the best indication that no serious trouble is expected to follow this Barcelona incident is afforded by the course of affairs in the Navy and War departments, which ran along today in the usual quiet and formal manner, without the slightest sign of preparation of ships or troops or military stores, which might be expected if it were felt that an emergency existed.

official circles as improbable that our govwill take further notice of the affair beyond instructing Minister Taylor to acknowledge in suitable terms our acceptance of the Spanish disclaimer.

The Senate Debate.

So far as can be learned the Spanish gov ernment has not officially taken notice of the proceedings and debate in the Senate last week upon the Cuban resolutions, and it can be stated that our government certainly does not expect to have the subject matter of discussions in our Congress made the basis of remonstrances from any for-eign power. Such action would surely be regarded as an unwarrantable interference in the internal affairs of our government. It is recalled that early in our history the administration in unmistakable terms laid down the doctrine that it would resent any attempt by other nations to question the right of free debate in our Congress.

Our Representation in Spain.

In view of the intensity of Spanish feeling against Americans at present, steps will promptly be taken to insure the protection of the government's representatives in Spain as well as of all citizens of the United States who may be temporarily sojourning there. The official representation of the United States in Spain at present is as follows:
At Madrid-Mr. Hannis Taylor of Ala-

hama, ervoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; H. Clay Armstrong of Alabama, secretary of legation; Capt. J. H. H. Perkins, military attache, and Lieut. Commander R. P. Rodgers, naval attache. Ignacio F. Hernandez of Spain is vice con-

At Barcelona-Herbert W. Bowen of New York, consul general; Henry H. Rider of Spain, deputy consul general. At Cadiz—Chas. L. Adams of Mississippi, consul; Wm. W. Wysor of Virginia, vice

consul. At Alicante-Wm. L. Giro of Spain, con-sul, and John L. Giro of Massachusetts, vice consul. Carthagena-Cirilo Molina of Spain, consul, and Alberta Molina of Spain.

cersul At Corunna-Julio Harmony of New York, consul; Raimundo Molina of Spain, At Denia-Andrew F. Fay of New York consul, and Ambrose Bordehose of Spain, vice consul. At Malaga-David N. Burke of Vermont consul, and Thomas R. Geary of Spain,

v.ce consul. There are also a number of consular officers in Cuba, Canary Islands, Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, as well as many commercial agents scattered throughout Spain and its dominions.

Mr. Taylor Careful and Prudent. Mr. Hannis Taylor who occupies the re-Spain, is regarded at the State Department a possible rupture between the two couna possible rapture between the two countries, in a wise and patriotic manner. He is specially well fitted for his task, because of his thorough acquaintance with international law and procedure. He is the author of a history of the English constitu-tion which has been accepted as an authority on that subject, and his extensive knowledge of constitutional law was demonstrated in an argument he made before the United States Supreme Court several years ago, in opposition to the cours the government in closing the mails against the government in closing the mains against the Louisiana lottery. Although the court decided against him he was generally congratulated upon the strength of his argument. He is a resident of Alabama, and was appointed to his present position in April, 1893. Senator Morgan, Assistant Secretary Adee of the State Department and Mr. Mallet-Prevost, secretary of the Venezuela commission, speak in the est terms of his character and ability. At the State Department he is described as "a safe man."

Consul Bowen Conservative. Mr. Herbert Bowen, the United States consul general at Barcelona, is also spoken of as a safe, conservative man, who is not apt to lose his head in an emergency like that by which he is now confronted. He is a son of the late Henry C. Bowen, editor

of the Independent, and is a native of New York. He is a graduate of Yale of the class of 1878, and was appointed to his present place by President Harrison in March, 1880. That his record is a good one is shown by the fact that he is one of the few consular officers who were not affected by the political change in the administration three car change in the administration three years ago. His report of the attack on the consulate Sunday afternoon was made to Minister Taylor at Madrid, but so far as known has not been communicated to the RESPONSIBILITY DENIED

State Department, except as may be inferred from the minister's cable message to Secretary Olney of yesterday's date. As has already been indicated, the Spanish authorities have taken ample steps for the protection of the American representatives at all Spanish ports, with a view to rendering impossible a repetition of Sunday's experience.

Senator Lodge's Views.

Senator Lodge said: "The news from Spain is grave, for it shows that the Span-VIEWS AT THE CAPITOL ish people and the Spanish editors utterly fall to comprehend the situation here. They forget that they recognized the belligerency of the confederacy within three months long forbearance, which they falled to show to us. I cannot believe that the Spanish Senate. Such a step is inconceivable. It would be an interference with our domestic affairs, which no independent state could admit for a moment. I trust and believe the situation better than the Spanish news-Taylor at Madrid:

"Minister of state has just called to express deep regret that mob has insulted United States must do what is right, and informed me that government on its own motion has taken every precaution to guard legation and my residence. I have asked no protection."

and that slaughter house to be maintained, and our large business interests in Cuba to be destroyed, right at our doors, and under our eyes without protest, and without every effort which a great and civilized nation should make to end it and to restore peace to the legation of the control of the cont to the island, and to a people struggling for the freedom which we ourselves enjoy.'

Senators Sherman and Lindsay. Senator Sherman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, said: "Of course, the Spanish people felt hurt at the passage of the resolution by the Senate, and I expected some such outbreak. It does not, however, change my opinion of the wisdom of the action by the Senate. I do not think the incident will lead to any trouble between the two governments."

Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, who made senator Lindsay of Kentucky, who made a speech Friday favoring Cuban independence, said: "The outrage seems to be the act of an irrepressible mob. Trouble may come out of it, but there is no cause for such a result. The mob spirit seems to be dominating two or three towns, but there is nothing to indicate that ing to indicate that it has the approval of the government." The Senator did not be-lieve that the report of the possibility of the training squadron going to Cuba was the result of the passage of the Senate resolution. What that body had done, however, was precisely right.

Senator Hale's Opinion.

Senator Hale, one of the six Senators ment in so completely meeting the demands of outraged international etiquette by our government of this serone and forbearing attitude, and in view of the thoroughness of the apology for an incident that was clearly without official sanction and is chargeable to firesponsible students on a holiday, it is regarded in completely meeting the design with a short time a copy of the liquor law with making attacks and on the proposition of Cuba's Independence in giving the insure at the control of the same character as the other nations and is chargeable to firesponsible students on a holiday, it is regarded in the control of the same character as the other nations and is chargeable to firesponsible at the control of the same character as the other nation and is chargeable to firesponsible students on a holiday, it is regarded in the control of the same character as the other nation and is chargeable to firesponsible students on a holiday, it is regarded in the control of the same character as the other nation and is chargeable to firesponsible students on a holiday, it is regarded in the control of the same character as the other nations and the recognition of college of the Cuban sympathed the passage of two vehicles. Hence it is frequent to observe deep ruts in the walls of the houses on either side, worm by the house of war, declains within a short time a copy of the liquor law warns and carts forced to the sides of war, declains within a short time a copy of the liquor law warns and carts forced to the sides of war, declains within a short time a copy of the liquor law warns and carts forced to the sides of warns which the subject will be served upon the time a copy of the liquor law warns and carts forced to the sides of warns which the subject will be served upon the time a copy of the liquor law warns and carts forced to the sides of warns where the cubar of time as the cubar of the voting against the resolution, said: "The acter as the other acts. I do not think it can be demonstrated that the movement in Cuba has been of such importance as our own revolution assumed in 1776, or that it is of the same proportions as was assumed by the southern confederacy when we op-posed the taking of any action by foreign powers unfavorable to the Union cause. Our opinions concerning Cuban affairs have been based upon newspaper reports in the main, and upon the reports of atrocities. I have little doubt but what both sides have been guilty of excessive cruelty, such as would not have been allowed in combats between Anglo-Saxon races. I do not at all agree with the claim that the government should not enforce the neutrality laws. These laws form the basis of government for all civilized nations. If they are not observed, we shall revert back to forms of barbarism.
"In the case of Texas, Congress waited

until after the victory of San Jacinto be-fere recognizing the insurgents as belligerents. It was months afterward, who the Mexicans had agreed to vacate the soil, that the independence of the state recognized. Had there been plenty of time at the discussion, I would have advocated some of these sentiments.'

The Feeling in the House. The conclusion of the managers in the House to dispose of the Cuban resolution

under suspension of the rules today was not the result of feeling aroused by the news of disorder in Spain.

The motive in disposing of the resolution at this time and in this manner was to avoid long and uncontrollable discussion. and also to prevent amendments from being

offered. The sentiment of the House is evidently strongly in favor of radical action, and there is a very considerable recklessness as to conseuences. This feeling does not appear to have been augmented to any degree, however, by the attack of the Spanish mob on the American consulate at Barce-lona, reported in this morning's dispatches. The feeling on the score of this attack is ery temperate. The fact that no personal violence was suffered by our consul seems to incline Congressmen generally to look upon the matter as an incident not to be surprised at. The general opinion expressed at the Capitol was that some such demonstration of excitement was to be expected, and that the evidence that the authorities had taken prompt measures to put a stop to violence largely relieved the incident from gravity. No doubt was expressed that Spain would promptly apologize to this government, as later advices show has been done, and if there was no repetition of the offense there would be no reason for any very strong resentment on the part of this

What Mr. Dingley Said. Mr. Dingley said in speaking of the mat-

ter that the Spanish were known to be an excitable people, and it was not surprising that there should be some demonstration sponsible post of United States minister to of popular feeling follow from the action Spain, is regarded at the State Department as a careful and prudent officer, who can be depended upon to conduct the pending delicate negotiations, involving as they do a possible rupture between the two countries. It was, he assumed, the language of the debate in the Senate more than the resolutions that the Spaniards were so offended at. They probably found it difficult to disassociate the two. It was ir dicated by the dispatches that the thorities were not in sympathy with the attack, and the Spanish go doubtless, promptly disavow any sympathy with the mob.

Ex-Speaker Crisp's Views.

Ex-Speaker Crisp said that the disturbance appeared to be the act of a lot of students, who were wrought up to a pitch of excitement, and that if the Spanish government disavowed the act it would be passed over by this government. These expressions appear to represent the prevailing feeling on the subject of the Barcelona incident. As Mr. Walker of Massachusetts put it, the men in Congress feel that the young Spaniards had done no more than young Americans might do under similar circumstances. der similar circumstances. But while the Barcelona incident is

treated lightly, there is a general belief in Congress that the general situation is grave, and that there is great danger of trouble with Spain The Feeling in the House.

The rank and file of members of the House are ready to take quite as radical course as that taken by the Senate Little doubt is expressed that the Senate resolu-(Continued on Second Page.)

DISTRICT AFFAIRS

The New Excise Order for the Division.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT

Health Officer's Report on a Medical College.

A WARM INTERVIEW

The order given to the police Saturday o prohilit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the "Division," except in regular licensed places, and to treat those guilty of violating the law the same as other speak asies originated with the excise board. Last week a conference was held beween the Commissioners and the mempers of the excise board, upon the subject of the amendment to the bill regulating the sale of liquors, and increasing the license tax. It was at this conference that the subject of liquor in the "Division" came up. During the latter part of last year, The Star called attention to the fact that the excise board, through a majority of its members, was in favor of wiping out every liquor saleon in that locality. The result has been that up to this time not a single liquor license has been granted to any one within the limits of the "Division." All ases were held up by the excise board. Every week the board has been urged to dispose of these cases, but final action was put off from day to day. It was openly hinted that there was a division in the exelse board, and so action was deferred un-til some action could be unanimously greed upon.

It is understood the Commissioners asked what had been done concerning this matter, and the reply, it is stated, was that the cases were still pending. Then the general subject of selling liquor in that section was discussed, and, it is said, the excise board called attention to the violations that were of daily occurrence in the houses of ill repute, and then it was that a member of the excise board first sug-gested that the sale of liquor in these because be prolibited. It was argued that it would be unfair and unjust to those men who paid a license in that section to shut up, and allow the houses of ill fame to sell liquor. So strong was the case rep-resented that the order to prohibit the il-legal sale of liquor and to treat the ofenders as any other violator was imme-

dialely given.

The order issued Saturday concerning the sale of liquor by the demi-monde element is not a new one. From time to time, as crusades have been made against the section. the order has been revived, but after a short time it fell into disuse, and the sale of liquor went merrily on. Not so with the present order. The Commissioners propose to see that this order is kept alive, and within a

The rigid enforcement of this order will have the effect of closing a number of houses in the Division. Nearly all of them pay exorbitant rents, and they depend upon the sale of liquor almost entirely for their revenues. The people who own the prop-erty are some of them prominent in society. The order will be fought by them, for its enforcement means a number of vacant houses on their hands, or a great reduction in the rents. Already the Commissioners have been besieged, but they maintain a dignified silence, and give no hope of re-

oking their order. Washington Homeopathic College. There was a midsummer whirlwind at the Commissioners' office this morning. The trouble arose during a public hearing on the bill to incorporate the Washington Homeopathic Medical College. Secretary Tindall Lad read Health Officer Woodward's adverse report, when Mr. R. B. Johnson questioned the right of the health officer to make reports upon bills. It was within his province to report upon nulsances, he said, and the gentlemen were present to prove the proposed college was not a nuisance. Referring to the health officer, the speaker comn.enced by saying: "Being a common scav-

But that ended it. Commissioner Ross promptly rapped for order, and said: "The ommissioners do not propose to hear the health officer abused."
The speaker said "Oh," and withdrew.

Dr. Woodward's recommendation, which was stated some time ago in The Star would be adverse, is as follows: "While purporting to be a homeopathic institution, there is not a representative homeopathic physician among its incorporators, nor does it receive recognition from the representative body of homeopathic practitioners in the District, the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society (chartered by act of Congress, April 22, 1876).
"An institution styled the Washington Homeopathic Medical College is at present in operation in this District, having been incorporated January 18, 1896, under the general incorporation laws; it is the successor of the National Homeopathic Medical College, which was incorporated in the same way. The reputation of the latter institution among medical men not connected with it was by no means good, and its character was at one time attacked by the board of dental examiners of this District; the former has not been in operation long enough to establish a reputation of any kind and its character can be judged only by the fact that it is under the control of the same men who controlled its predecessor. It is not entirely clear why it was deemed advisable to change the name of the institution if the operations of the one already in ex-estence had not discredited the title by which it was known. The bill now before Congress seeks to establish by special charter the college already in operation under e charter obtained as stated above.
"The apparent object of obtaining such a

special charter is to relieve the institution of the possible supervision of the Commis-sioners of the District of Columbia, as to the sufficiency of its facilities for giving in-struction in the branches which it is proosed to teach, which it is sought by pend ing legislation to impose on such institu-tions as are or may hereafter be incorporated under the general incorporation laws of the District. This supervision on the part of the Commissioners cannot be made to operate to the detriment of any properly equipped institution, and is, therefore, not inimical to such an institution. The exemption sought from such super vision should, therefore, not be granted. "The most important reason, however, why this bill should be adversely reported appears in section 7. In this section the incorporators of the proposed college ask from the government authority to confer the degrees of doctor of medicine, doctor of neopathic medicine, master of homeo pathics and doctor of dental surgery; they do not propose, however, that the govern ment shall limit this authority by specify ing the requirements to be cnacted of candi-dates for any of these degrees, or by any supervision over the methods of instruction. the sufficiency of the equipment, etc. The proposed college could, under such a charter as is sought, confer, by authority of the United States government, any of the de-grees mentioned above, on any person whom the faculty might designate, without regard whatsoever as to the physical, mental or moral fitness of such person. Such right manifestly should not be granted to any body of men, and certainly not to one, a part of whom, at least, have already associated in the issue of diplomas by a college of questionable reputation."

THE CITY OF BARCELONA

Mr. Frank Bright Tells Some of His Impressions of the Place.

Practically Two Cities, One Extremely Ancient and the Other Very Modern.

The outburst of Spanish rage against the United States in Barcelona has made that ancient city the object of much more interest just at present than usual. It is the principal seaport of Spain, and is especially to be remembered by Americans as the port at which Columbus landed from his voyage of discovery. Mr. Frank Bright, assistant to the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, spent six months there several years ago as secretary of the commission sent by this government to represent the nation at the great Barcelona exposi-

tion. He said to a Star reporter this "Barcelona is the most peculiar city I ever saw. One half of it dates back to the the Senate resolutions in their entirety or days of Carthage and is ancient enough in its characteristics and architecture to please the most ardent archaeologist. The other half is modern, very much so, and looks more like Kansas City than a Spanish metropolis. The peculiarity of the city is that these two towns, the old and the new, are not merged in the least, but are divided by a line of demarcation as bluntly as though by a wall. The whole city con-tains about 450,000 people, who are active and enterprising. They are a most curious mixture of races; the Spanish blood is, of course, in the preponderance, but with it is mingled in generous quantities African, Moorish and French blood, and of the 450,000 people I doubt if 50,000 of them can

speak the pure Castilian Spanish.
"The inhabitants are hot-tempered and passionate, so it is not surprising that the recent outbreak occurred. The Spaniards place their national honor far above all other considerations, and it is evident that the treatment of the Cuban matter by the Senate has fired the Barcelonians to un-

usual depths of feeling.
"I notice the dispatches state that students formed the principal element of the mob that attacked the consulate. There is no great university in the city, but the students are very numerous, there being several establishments of learning, as a rule controlled by the church. The con-sulate is in the new part of the town, in a quiet neighborhood, and as such demonstrations usually originate in the old city, which is the more turbulent, it is prob-

which is the more turbulent, it is probable that the mob traversed a long distance in moving against the residence of the American representative.

"The streets of Barcelona are peculiar, being called 'ramblas.' In the center of each is a raised walk, used only by pedestrians, and on each side of this is a narrow driveway.

"There is but one ramida in the old town. "There is but one rambla in the old town, all the other passageways being narrow streets, or rather alleys, that are often not

MRS. STANFORD WINS.

The Supreme Court Relieves Her of Personal Liability.

In the United States Supreme Court today Justice Harlan handed down the opinion in the Stanford case. He held that in dividual stockholders were not liable for the government debt of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. He reviewed the histery of the litigation at length, and also referred to the contention by both the government and Mrs. Stanford. He said the congressional acts of 1862, 1864 and 1865 regarding the Pacific railroad must all be regarded as one law, as the object was the construction of one continuous line, Congress employing the different railroad comparies only as instruments. Security was given in the government mortgage on the property of the railroad companies It was, he said, not too much to say that if in the building of the Northern Pacific, for instance, the stockholders had been made liable, the purpose of Congress to se-cure a national highway would have been materially retarded, and it was plain that no obligation was meant to be put on one company that was not put on the other. Any other construction would be inconsistent. The decision of the court below was

therefore, affirmed. B. AND O. RECEIVERS.

Action Taken Today in Different

Jurisdictions. PITTSBURG, Pa., March 2.-Upon application of the Mercantile Trust Company, Thomas M. King, second vice president of for the enlistment of 1,000 additional mea the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was appointed receiver of the Pittsburg and West-cra railroad today. The railroad is a part ment. This bill has been pending for some of the Baltimore and Ohio system, running

from Pittsburg to Chicago. WILMINGTON, Del., March 2.-Before Judge Wales, in the United States circuit court today, Andrew B. Sanborn, representing the Mercantile Trust Company ork, applied for receivers for the Baltimore and Ohio. Judge Wales consented to Mr Sanborn's application, and named Messrs. Cowen and Murray as receivers in Delaware PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 2.—Application was made in the United States circuit court for a receiver for the Baltimore and Ohio Company in this state. Judge Butler appointed John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray.

For the District. Judge Cox of the District Supreme Court today appointed Messrs. Cowen and Mur-

ray receivers for the Baltimore and Ohio for this jurisdiction. The action was taken on the motion of the counsel for the Mercantile Trust Company, the complainant, and the order states the men appointed are to have the sam powers and duties set forth and prescribed in the order of the Maryland circuit court The receivers are to report and account to the Maryland court, and so long as that is done they are relieved from so doing in this jurisdiction, and likewise are relieved from filing any bond in this case bond in the court of primary

GOING TO NEW YORK.

jurisdiction.

The President to Attend the Presbyterian Home Mission Meeting. President Cleveland will go to New York tomorrow to attend the meeting of the board of home missions of the Presbyterian Church, to be held at Carnegie Hall tomorrow evening. He will preside and will make an address having reference to the situation in Turkey. He will leave here in the forenoon in a special car of the Pennsylvania

road and will be accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber.
Mrs. Cleveland is not able to go. The President and his private secretary will return to Washington tomorrow evening immediately after the adjournment of the The President's absence will recessitate a postponement of the usual semi-weekly cabinet meeting tomorrow. His departure at this time indicates that he does not expect an immediate crisis in the Spanish controversy.

# FRIENDS OF CUBA

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

The Committee Resolutions Brought Up in the House.

MR. BOUTELLE'S FEEBLE OPPOSITION

Mr. Hitt's Strong Appeal for Sympathy With the Islanders.

MATTERS IN THE SENATE

There was some surprise expressed on the Senate side at the announcement that the House was to take up its own resolutions on the Cutan question, ignoring the resolutions adopted by the Senate last Friday. The general belief was that the House, when it should come to act, would adopt else amend them by substituting for them the utterances reported from the House committee on the subject. This would give he resolutions a much higher parliamentary status than is accomplished by the deision of the House today to pass the House resolutions as an original proposition, for then the situation is to place each house in possession of a resolution passed by the other without concurrent action

having been had on either of them. The Star was informed this afternoon by several members of the foreign relations committee of the Senate that it was impossible to forecast the probable action of the upper house on this subject, in view of the tack taken by the Representatives today. Senator Lodge said that the resolu-tions would be reported to the Senate as having been passed by the House, and would then be referred to the committee upon which would then depend the final re-sult. He would not undertake to say want would likely follow from such a reference He added that in his opinion the House resolutions were in good form and covered practically the same principles as those in-volved in the Senate resolutions, while uiffering in terms. He indicated that the House resolutions would be acceptable to the Senate committee if it should be demonstrated that the House had a particular preference for that form of expression.

No Clash Between the Two Houses, Senator Gray said that, of course, the Senate resolutions were greatly to be preferred by the members of that body, but he intimated that there would be no clash between the two houses on the subject. Indeed, the prevailing opinion is that a form of resolution will be speedily agreed upon between the two houses, practically em-bodying the three principles embodied in the

States consulate was plainly the work of an irresponsible mob, for which the government was not strictly responsible. It seemed to be accepted as a well-understood fact that the United States would promptly demand reparation from the government of Spain, and that it would be as promptly forthcoming in the form of an apology. There appears to be no belief whatever that the incident will give rise to warlike demonstrations, as on all hands there is a settled tendency to belittle the importance of Spain in case of an emergency. Senator

Frye publicly expressed the prevailing sentiment when he said to a Star reporter:
"The Barcelona affair is of no national moment whatever. It is the natural outcome of recent events, when we regard the character of the people of Spain, who are, as a rule, quick-tempered and easily as a rule, quick-tempered and easily aroused. I do not think that the matter will have any bearing upon the present relations of this government and the government of Spain, and I do not think it is worth bothering ourselves about in

The Senate Foreign Committee. The Senate committee on foreign relations

was in session from 10 o'clock this morning until noon, and resumed session at 2 o'clock. This gave rise to a rumor that important matters were afoot, especially as the meeting seemed to be called in a hurry. The Star reporter was assured, however, by leading members of the committee that there was nothing unusual in the occurrerce, but that the matter under discussion was a treaty now before the Senate. statement was emphatically made that the meeting had no reference whatever to the Cuban or Spanish questions.

There was a little flurry of excitement

time, and there was great surprise when it was passed inside of two minutes under the general consideration of the calendar, a brief explanatory statement by Mr. Hale brief explanatory statement by Mr. Hale constituting all the debate that there was upon the measure. It is probable that the passage of this bill and the Barcelona incident have no relationship whatever. In view of the bellicose news from Mad-

rid this morning the prospect of action on the Cuban resolutions in the House attracted a large attendance to the public and private galleries. Prominent in the reserved gallery was Mrs. Hitt, the wife of the chairman of the foreign affairs committee. On the floor before the session convened there were hurried conferences between the members of the foreign affairs committee and the Speaker. It was de-cided not to delay action. The gravity of the situation was the sole topic of dis-cussion on the floor. Many representa-tives of the Cuban junta mingled with members and later repaired to the galleries to watch the proceedings which meant so much to them.

Gen. Sickles on the Floor. General Sickles of New York, who was

at one time minister to Spain, occupied a prominent seat on the floor next to that of Mr. McCreary, ex-chairman of the foreign affairs committee, and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts sat alongside of Mr. Hitt. The members and the spectators in the galleries waited impatiently while some routine business of minor importance was Bills were passed as follows: To author-

ize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Aitken, Minn. The Cuban Resolutions The House at 1:30 took up the Cuban

resolutions reported by the foreign affairs committee. Mr. Hitt did not offer the last resolution pledging the support of the Congress to the executive to any action the President might take, and in explanation said that he did take, and in explanation said that he did so because several members of the foreign affairs committee had requested him to do so. He refused to offer it at the urgent request of Mr. McCreary. Several mem-bers were on their feet calling for recognition, and the strain was intense.

Mr. Tucker (Va.) demanded a second to Mr. Hitt's motion, but withdrew it, where-upon Mr. Boutelle (Mc.), who objected last Friday to the consideration of the resolu-tions, renewed it. He was saying that he regretied very much to be obliged to differ with his friend, the chairman of the for-eign affairs committee, but on a matter of